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CATEGORY	OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO		GUARDEDLY OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO		BUSINESS AS USUAL		GUARDEDLY PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO		PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO	
	GNP/GWP Per Capita	Major Trends	GNP/GWP Per Capita	Major Trends	GNP/GWP Per Capita	Major Trends	GNP/GWP Per Capita	Major Trends	GNP/GWP Per Capita	Major Trends
■ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	● U.S. 1983 ——— 14,500 1990 ——— 18,800 2000 ——— 35,400	- Unemployment falls to 4% by year 2000. - Increased personal savings and investment.	● U.S. 1983 ——— 14,500 1990 ——— 16,400 2000 ——— 23,500	- U.S. industrial sector becomes leaner and more competitive. - Inflation permanently reduced. - Heavy industry diversifies. - Light industry launches new products.	● U.S. 1983 ——— 14,500 1990 ——— 17,500 2000 ——— 31,800	- Information and high technology increased consumer emphasis. - More joint ventures. - Industrialization of services.	● U.S. 1983 ——— 13,400 1990 ——— 15,800 2000 ——— 28,400	- Recession in 1983. - High, volatile inflation (13-15%, sometimes over 20%) - Service sector leads economy. - Deeper, longer business cycles.	● U.S. 1983 ——— 14,500 1990 ——— 15,700 2000 ——— 17,600	- Panic flights to quality in credit markets. - Loans carry very high risk premiums. - Real interest rates remain high. - U.S. dollar overvalued.
	● WORLD 1983 ——— 3070 1990 ——— 3960 2000 ——— 5180	- 10% increase in labor force participation rate by year 2000. - Increasingly literate and educated labor force.	● WORLD 1983 ——— 3070 1990 ——— 3760 2000 ——— 4400	- U.S. stimulates world economy through import demands and productivity growth. - Japan shifts to service and high technology.	● WORLD 1983 ——— 3070 1990 ——— 3600 2000 ——— 4150	- Middle income countries emerge as new growth areas. - Japanese restructure. - Slow growth in Western Europe.	● WORLD 1983 ——— 3070 1990 ——— 3500 2000 ——— 3890	- International trade and travel adversely affected by unpredictable exchange rates. - Japan ($17,600) exceeds West Germany ($15,900) in GNP per capita.	● WORLD 1983 ——— 3070 1990 ——— 3180 2000 ——— 3110	- No growth in third world. - One or two major defaults. - Imports fall as debt service becomes dominant sector of foreign expenditure.
	NOTES: • Higher productivity through training technology transfer from developed to less developed countries, and automation of developed country production. • World trade grows substantially faster than GNP.		NOTES: • International trade grows faster than gross product. • Heavy and commodity-based industries boom (briefly) with rising prices and profits. • Significantly higher productivity and labor force participation.		NOTES: • Multi-polar interdependent world economy.		NOTES: • Business competition becomes ferocious as economics becomes increasingly a zero/sum game. • Industrial corporations are drawn into new, non-industrial areas.		NOTES: • Rapidly spreading restrictions on capital flows and imports. • Social limits to growth exacerbate stagnation in developed countries.	
■ TECHNOLOGY	- Point-to-point mass transit. - Safe disposal of hazardous waste. - Clean fuels, processes. - Space "hotels" for crew. - Major commercial activity in space. - High-tech health care widely available in third world. - 100-fold increase in computing power. - Most pieces of equipment fully programmable, able to communicate routinely.		- New techniques for preserving and restoring the environment. - Cheap protein. - Major breakthrough in space. - Man-induced cardio-vascular diseases treatable. - Major improvements in cost, life, strength, performance of materials. - Factory automation increases by 25% per year. - Automation increases service industry productivity. - Most pieces of equipment communicate routinely.		- Medical cost control. - Very fast trains. - New commuter aircraft. - Mass corporate files in mass storage. - Documents originate in electronic form.		- Cleaner air and water. - Improved medical diagnostic accuracy. - Greatly improved prosthetics. - Significant new uses for micro-organisms. - High performance new materials. - Substantial manufacturing automation.		- More efficient production of pharmaceuticals and commercially useful micro-organisms. - Some improvement in third world agriculture. - Improved, higher capacity telecommunications and computing systems by 1990. - Selective automation.
■ REGULATION	- The recession of the early 1980s ends with significant government and public support for economic growth and international trade. - By the end of the century, however, a synthesis of materialist and new values imposes selective limits to industrial growth in all developed countries. - Nuclear and fossil-fuel industries are feasible only in developing countries, and even these significantly tighten health and safety standards.		- Government support of joint ventures, investment in potential growth sectors. - Corporate finance by loans from publicly controlled institutions. - Government monitored, mandatory labor-management cooperation. - Western Europe sacrifices some welfare state goals to promote economic growth. - Newly industrialized nations greatly expand regulation of environmental, labor issues.		- New partnership between government and business. - Convergence of Japanese, European, U.S. models of government role in economy. - Selective relaxation of U.S. anti-trust to aid depressed sectors. - U.S. demands concessions from auto industry in return for import limits. - Planning and protective ability of Japanese government declines. - Corporate charter for EEC. - European governments continue to play a major paternalistic role in regulating the economy and administering the welfare state.		- Some inefficient U.S. corporations go bankrupt because deregulatory trends expose them to competition. - U.S. Government increasingly involved in "undertrack" industries, through subsidies and bailouts. - Japan regulates to promote reorganment, limit growth. - All industrial nations severely curtail nuclear reactors.		- Adversary relationship between business and government. - All industrial nations become more regulatory. - Japan becomes inflexible, more protectorist in competition. - European governments actively seek to limit economic development to promote environmental, welfare goals. - Significantly more nationalized industries. - Special interest groups force complex and abrupt regulatory changes.
■ MILITARY	- Arrival reduction in number of nuclear powers. - Partial defensive forces, moderate damage limitation through defense. - Substantial (possibly high cost) qualitative breakthrough in offensive weapons and/or defense yield multi-stable U.S., U.S.S.R. forces.		- No change in number of nuclear powers. - Possible improvements in control of U.S./U.S.S.R. strategic forces. - Clear, perceived mutual stability arising from qualitative improvements in offensive forces. - Some damage limitation technology.		- World becomes increasingly multi-polar. - World peace continues despite minor wars. - Three to five developing countries acquire nuclear weapons. - NATO members become less amenable to U.S. leadership. - Two arms suppliers emerge in Brazil, Israel, South Korea, and Argentina. - Major restructurings for U.S. forces grow. - Stable balance allows from moderate improvements in strategic forces on both sides.		- Several (10-15) developing countries have (or could quickly acquire) nuclear weapons. - Strategic instability due to races (offense-offense, defense-defense, or defense-offense). - Local and regional imbalances increase risk of conflict.		- Debt burden leads to political instability in newly industrial countries. - Terrorism, coups de etat, radical ideologies spread. - Chinese assert leadership in Asia. - U.S. becomes more agressive, adventurist, and ideologistic; militant. - Eastern Europe becomes crisis-prone; Western Europe becomes pacifist. - U.S. politics become polarized along regional, social, and ideological axes. - Unstable strategic imbalance leads to nuclear or conventional adventurism. - Wide diffusion of poorly controlled, vulnerable nuclear forces. - Local conflicts have high risk of nuclear involvement.
■ VALUES	- Strong materialist, traditional values prevail early in recovery. - By 1990s, social limits to growth reach a synthesis with old values. - Human fundamentalism forgotten.		- Economic recovery first nurses, then weakens shift away from materialist values. - Anti-nuclear weapons movement persists but momentum slows after comprehensive U.S./U.S.S.R. START agreement. - Decline in Muslim fundamentalism, which is absorbed by institutions and attenuated.		- Risk aversion. - Protection of environment. - Government should regulate wealth, safety, social aesthetics. - Fairness requires equality of result, not merely opportunity. - De-emphasis of material values, concern with self-improvement.		- Europe retains emphasis on stability and welfare state. - Gradual growth in neutralism and pacifism. - Anti-technology feelings in Japan and West limit automation, nuclear power. - Several additional nations adopt Muslim fundamentalism.		- Failure of economic programs discredit Reagan administration's social agenda, leads to major resurgence of limits to growth. - Anti-nuclear movement becomes top priority. - Economic and social distress leads to political activism and civil disorder. - Terrorism prominent in West Germany, Italy, begins to emerge in France and U.S.
■ ENERGY	- Oil price = $40/bbl in year 2000, $75/bbl in 1990. - Unconventional liquid fuels available but not used. - Prototype fusion. - Major conservation improvements. - World energy output determined by economics, rather than politics.		- Oil price = $45/bbl in year 2000. - Irreversible changes in capital stock permanently reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP. - OPEC unable to discipline production. - Clean fuels. - Lower cost solar power.		- Oil price = $55/bbl in year 2000. - 10% unconventional liquid fuel. - Continued improvements in conservation. - Fuel switching equalizes prices among energy forms.		- Oil price = $65/bbl in year 2000. - 15% of liquid fuel supply comes from unconventional sources (in response to price, demand).		- Oil price = $75/bbl in year 2000. - 10% of liquid fuel supply comes from unconventional sources. - Major uncertainties in price, availability of imports. - Energy demand limited by depressed economic growth, but OPEC remains intact.	

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